## NEW YORK HERALD. PARES GORDON BENNETT.

DEN OF M. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STE TERMS, each in advance.
THE DALLY HERALD, 2 comis per copy, 37 per annual.
THE WERRLY HERALD, every Saturday, or 6% continues, or 8 per annual.
THE WERRLY HERALD, every Saturday, or 6% continues, or 8 per annual may part of Great British, or 85 to any part of the Continues, in tendence persons. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important many, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used total he Berrolly poid for. My O'TH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND FACE-AND COLLEGE AND FACE-AND COLLEGE AND FACE-AND COLLEGE AND FACE-NO NOTICE taken of anonymone communications. We do

AMORREMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMADERY OF MUCIO-Fourteenth street-Indian System

BEGARWAY THEATER, Broadway-Young ARENGA-

MIR.O'S GARDEN, Breadway-Young BERGLER ON THE BOWERY TREATER, Bewery-Machern - Tes Devil's

BURTON'S THEATRE Chambers street- THE LIFE OF AR WALLACK'S THRACAR, Brondway-Twingth Night-

LAURA KERNI'S VARIENCES. Scondway-JANE EVEN TOODER - BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENILE JOHNWAY.

WOOD'S MINTERSIS, 444 Broadway - Bringman Min-MATTER HALL, 596 Broadway TAMERAUS BY THE CELL

MEDIO'S CALCON, Broadway GRAND DOFCERT BY THE

BUCKLAY'S HALL, 539 Broadway - Dioracia of the Sat-tes of Benner Has and the Conflagration of Charles-BEOADWAY ACHEN EUM, No. 684 Broadway -New AND

PERSONAL DORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valcable

New York, Monday, May 26, 1856.

The Baltic, from Liverpool 14th inst., for this pert, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook

to a late hour last night. The warlike news from Kansas which we publish soday, and which we have commented on at length in the editorial columns, will-doubtless create an intense sensation throughout the country. The desarnetien of the town of Lawrence, and the demolition of the hotel and printing office at Kansas City, involving the loss of a numher of lives, together with several assassinations committed by straggling parties of the belligerents so far mark the reign of terror in the Territory. When it will end it is not safe to conjecture at present, but the alacrity with which the towns people of Lawrence evacuated their stronghold indiates that the rank and file of the free State force in Kansas are not disposed to follow to extremes the advice of leaders who are first te plan a cam paign, but are conveniently absent on important business when the time for action arrives. The settlers of Kansas are, for the most part, sensible men, who will not suffer themselves to be made food for powder to gratify the treasenable ambition of demagogues.

Great anxiety was felt in the city last night for she safety of some two hundred persons who went on an excursion to the Fishing Banks yesterday, in the steamboat Robert L. Stevens. By a despatch from Sandy Hook we are informed that the steamer came in collision with a vessel, thereby damaging her machinery so as to render it nearly if not quite useless. At dark she was drifting off Long Branch, with signals of distress flying. A gale of wind from the northwest prevailed at the time, and fears were entertained that she would be blown off shore. The owners of steamtugs were notified of the condition of the R. L Stevens, and without doubt assistance was despatched to her relief.

The assault on Senator Sumner appears to have pretty thoroughly stirred up the people of Massachusetts. On Saturday evening a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Gov. Gardner, a political opponent of Sumner, presided, and made a speech warmly espousing his cause. A series of resolutions appro priate to the object of the meeting was adopted. Similar meetings were also held in Lowell and Worcester, and meetings of a like character have been or will be held in other parts of the State. pulpits, made the subject the theme of their petitions. One result may be confidently predicted as a consequence of the attack on the Massachusetts Senator, and that is his re-election to the United States Senate, an event scarcely probably under other cir-

From Texas we learn that a terrific hurricane had passed over a portion of Dallas county. Its course was from north to south, a distance of sixteen miles, extending from east to west two or three handred yards. The tract over which it swept was completely devastated. Nine persons were killed and a great number wounded. The loss of stock of

all kinds was very serious.

We have Pernambuco dates to the 1st inst. The weather was excessively hot, and had been dry for six months. The city was quite unhealthy from yellow fever, which was not only fatal to natives but badly so to foreigners. Sugar was scarce, and the supplies from the interior came in slowly causing holders to demand an advance.

The Philadelphia Guano Company despatched on Saturday to Laguayra and Puerto Cabello the bark Isaac R. Davis, whose cargo consisted principally of stores, such as flour, beef, pork, clothing and agricultural implements for the working of the in exhaustible deposits of guano on the islands on the Venezuelan coast. She also took out 157 laborers who are to remain for two years at \$20 per month and found. The islands above alluded to are being worked to great advantage by the said company, and their charter extends over all for ninety-nine years from June 12, 1854. Already 300,491 tons have arrived at New Orleans, Baltimore, New York

and Philadelphia. On Friday evening an election for two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department for the two new up-town districts was held in the various engine and hose company houses throughout the city, and on Saturday evening the returns were counted at the Chief's office, in Elizabeth street. They sum up as follows :- First, district-G. J. Ruch, of Engine Co. No. 7, 1,296 votes; Thomas Maxwell, of Engine Co. No. 87, 537 votes. Second district John Bryce, of Hose Co. No. 42, 1,110 votes; David J. Baker, Engine Co. No. 15, 107 votes. G. J. Ruch and John Bryce, therefore, are the Engineers elect.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 23d instant inted to \$1.638,780. Total for the correspond ing week last year, \$682,724.

The sales of cetter on Saturday were confined to about 1,000 bales; the market closed firm. Flour continued firm and in good demand, both for domeetic use and for export, and in some cases a further advance of 6 ic. a 12 ic. per barrel was real i zed. Wheat was again active, and at firmer prices Corn, also, was firm, with sales of prime Virginia well ow at 60c., and North Carolina white at 63c common sound shipping lots were at 57c. a 59c. Pork was firmer; mess sold at \$18, and closed with a tendency to higher rates. Lard was better. The sales of engars amounted to about 1,100 hbdz; the market closed about ic. per lb. higher than it was at the same time of the previous week. Coffee wes steady, with more doing. The sales of all kinds footed up about 3,200 bags, i, cluded in which were 1,000 bags Bahia at ofe Freig 'ts were steady. To Liverpool about 3,500 bushes gra, 'a wire taken at ad, a bid, and about 5,000 bbls flour at 2s per bbl. Clayton-Bulwer treaty; then interminable and by the Post?

The War Begun-Secessity for Action. The corruptions of political parties have produced their usual effect. We have had premonitory symptoms of the result for some time. The scenes of turbulence at Washington, ending with an assault upon a United States Senstor in the Senate, were unmistakeable. Civil war has been declared in the West, and blood has begun to flow. Such is, according to the teaching of history, the natural result of corruption and profligacy among political leaders. These scandals it was which, frat breaking out in the pre-consular governments, and rendering the very name of authority a byword for all that was infamous, were so in transferred to the Forum and to the Sacged Way: and in the brief space of three gr.nerations destroyed the old Roman republic to make way for military despotism. And it was these same phenomena - the same open profligacy among politicians -the same turbulence and reckless disregard of law, producing the same results-which led the conservative masses of the French people to accept cheerfully a desnotic Emperor as the least of the evils among

which they had to choose. Whe telegraph is forms us that a battle was fought at Lawrence on Wednesday last, that the city was destroyed, and much life lost on both sides. It is stated that the hotel and printing office at Kaneas City were also destroyed, and that "a few" tives were lost there. Other collisions between the two factions into which the people of Kansas are divided are mentioned: and if even a portion of what we hear be true. it can be assumed without doubt that war exists in the Territory of Kansas. It may be assumed furthermore that in the present feverish state of the public mind, the attitude assumed by both sections of the country will rather tend to aggravate than to arrest the mischief. Both factions in Kansas will be more likely to receive reinforcements of exasperated belligerents than to find the country meet them with a uniform expression of disapproval.

Such are the consequences of the present organization of political parties, and the manner in which that organization is carried out. Such is the net result of the labors of the two or three hundred thousand politicians who manage the principal political parties, and who, being mostly briefless barristers, equally remarkable for want of scruple and principle and a superficial kind of talent, have assumed. since the deaths of Clay, Calhoun and Webster put an end to the second generation of great American statesmen, to destroy the grand old organizations called whig and demooratic, and replace them by parties whose distinguishing characteristic was the driving or worshiping of niggers. By wretched sectional divisions, framed on no great principle of public good, on no measure of broad general utility, on no grand political purpose; but relying wholly on local prejudices, and border feuds for support, and looking to the twofold aims of first securing the government spoils for this or that clique, and, secondly, of hastening a general political convulsion, and precipitating the total ruin of the republic.

Is it not time now for the conservative citizens of the republic to begin to think of themselves, of their children, and posterity? Is it not time now to think of those hopes which men have cherished so fondly for this young nation; hopes which have not a ghost of a chance of being realized if civil war con-

tinues? As to the blame, why, every one can see that it lies equally with both parties-nigger drivers on the one hand, nigger worshippers on the other. It lies with the leaders of both, who have been preparing for years for the disasters now upon us, and who expect to make their fortune by them -with the hordes of unscrupulous and unprincipled politicians now travelling to Cincinnati, to practice a juggle there-with the crowd of hungry officeseekers who will shortly flock to Philadelphia. there to breathe incendiarism and strife, and to do what in them lies to render themselves as dangerous and destructive to the United States as the Marats and the Dantons and the Cotlot d'Herbois of the old French republic. the senators of the later Roman republic, or the oligarchy of Athena.

For the people at large the question is simply whether these politicians—these two hundred thousand hungry lawyers-are to be allowed to ruin the country or not. This is what the business people, the merchants of this metropolitan city, the solid farmers, and the manufacturers throughout the country. have got to decide before next winter. Civil war has already broken out. If it be not nipped in the bud, before another four years have passed over it will have reached the heart of the republic, and our trade will be ruined, and our national progress thrown back a quarter of a century, or perhaps arrested forever, by the unscrupulous jugries and the violent fanaticism of the late political movements both North and South.

THE GAG LAW IN CONGRESS.—The history of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States-so far as already developed-is one which reflects no credit upon our country. In it pertisanship in its lowest form has usurped the place of honorable and proper legislation ; and imbecility, extravagance and corruption have superseded those elements of public vir tue and morality without which republics can not long exist. If the examples that have been set in Washington were to find an extensive imitation throughout the country, then indeed would the virtues and sacrifices of those who founded our government have been manifested and made in vain. But while the popular mind remains uncorrupted, and while there is an independent press to expose and denounce the acts of our unworthy representatives, the history of such a Congress as the present can have no worse effect than to reflect temporary discredit on our government and to subtract some millions of dollars, more or less, from the national treasury. Fortunate indeed will it be if, even at such expense, the people of the United States will at length learn their true interests, and resolve never sgain to entrust the high and sacred duties of legislation to such bands as those into which they have now unfortunately fallen.

Over six months of the present session have elapsed, and what has Congress done! In the Senate the time has been spent in long, wordy and vapid speeches on subjects that were not at the time properly or regularly before the

body.

Now two day speeches on Central American subjects, which only served to envelope them in more impenetrable fog than they were left in even by that masterpiece of stupidity, the

indefinite debates in regard to the action of the Naval Retir mg Board; then, again, inflammatory haran gues on Kansas and the nigger question, in terspersed with offensive personalities, and anding with a scene disgraceful to any deli' erative body. But as for any basiness in, furtherance of the interests of the country, there was none done. It was apparent' y one of the last things to which that gr, we and reverend body thought of devoting

How was it in the House of Representatives. the members of which hold their positions directly from the people? Way, two months of the session were consumed in the struggle as to whether a democrat, a nigger worshipper, or a Know Nothing should occupy the Speaker's seat. And as if it were to make up for the public time so squandered, the dominant party has ever since unvaryingly shut off all debate on the propositions and bills on which the House has been called to vote. This has been done by the means of a parliamentary prosedure technically known as the previous question. No matter how important the proposition is, whether it be in reference to an appropriation bill covering militions of dollars, or to a grant of millions of acres of public lands to railroad speculators, or to a pension of eight dollars a month to the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, the mode of practice is the same. The member introducing it moves the previous question, and, if he gets a majority of the members to support his motion, the previous question is declared seconded, and all debates and amendments are precluded. It is an easy matter in such a body to manage a thing like that. There are few of the members who have not some little scieme of their own-for building Custom Houses, establishing marine hospitals, making grants to corporations, or something of the kind-to effect; and as this is the simplest and easiest mode of attaining their ends, they very naturally lend their support to the establishment of the principle And so the gag law is enforced; but their scheme succeeds. Freedom of speech is deried; but the national treasury is depleted. The very life and essence of a deliberative bdy is choked out; but the lobby is triumphart. The measure to which it is applied may be such as, though its principle might conmand the support of the majority, would ned amendment in its details; but even the poor privilege of suggesting amendments is tenied, and the House is called upon to vote for or against it,

with all its imperfections. What a pretty system of legislation that is Under it we have already lad several appropriation bills passed, and the public domain despoiled to the extent of some eight millions of acres.

By it an unbounded prospect of public plunder has been opened up, and the few honest men who set their faces against it—almost all old members-have no means of exposing its nefariousness to the country. In a word, the arbitrary rules of the previous question, as it operates in the House of Representatives, is as openly at variance with the principle of free discussion which underlies the idea of a parliamentary body as is the flat of any des potism known among men. It remained fo the Thirty-fourth Congress to develope and utilize this hitherto unknown or unused tactique and under its cover the treasury has been robbed, and the lobby enriched.

If the voice of the few honest representatives who happen to find their way into Congress is to be thus stifled, then the national Legislature is a sham and a cheat, and republicanism a stupendous failure. But if the people of the United States would perpetuate the government which the fathers of the Revolution reared and fostered, they will exercise much more care in the selection of the persons into whose hands they confide the sacred and lic a blessed gift to man-the noblest of all responsible duties of legislation, and look to it | buman institutions? Are we required once in that their agents are men who will not subordinate the public interests to their own personal aggrandizement, nor bring reproach upon the name of American representatives. In fine, they must send men to Congress who feel that they have a higher aim and mission than the attainment of spoils, the advancement of party, the stifling of discussion, or the obtaining notoriety by foul mouthed abuse or the resort to brute force. Let us have reform in Congress, and down with the gag law!

LAND JOBS .- More land jobs are before Congress, and twelve millions more acres, worth some fifty millions of dollars, are asked for by the unscrupulous politicians and lobby agents. for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. The promoters of these schemes pretend to be Western men, but they are usually from Wall street or from Bostonmere speculators-whose sole object is to sell scrip, which they get for nothing, for a handsome sum, on the strength of the government donations of lands. Half the roads they project are never built. Others only ruin established roads and are themselves ruined in return. But the grand objection to the donation of alternate sections to railroads-which fairly meets the plausible fallacy that the State ought to grant them, for it loses nothing, as the remaining sections are doubled in value by the operation -- is that the land system of the United States is framed upon the principle of giving every man who wants land as much as e can use at one dollar and a quarter an acre. This generous system has contributed very largely to the growth of the country; and \$ would be a rainous thing for it to be neutralized by the torced increase in the value of pub lic lands caused by the railway encouragement land iche.

PRESIDENTIAL AVAILABILITY .- The Evening Post and other journals of the same way of thinking, were sarcastic and facetious upon the HERALD and those organs of opinion which considered the candidateship of George Law as a matter to be seriously chronicled. They thought it was ridiculous and laughable that a successful adventurer and speculator, who had spent his life in building railroads and steamers, as George Law had, should be in content lation for the office of President. And yet there same journals are now busily engaged in advocating the claims of Colonel Frement, who, though be may have received a rather better education than George Law, is still acthing more than a successful adventurer and speculator. There is one point of view n which Col. Fremont may be said to be three times as availa. le a candidate as Law. Since the decision in the Mariposa case, he is worth twenty-four million a; Law is said to be worth only eight. Is this the test which was applied

The Demoralization of Parties-The Juggie

at Cincinnati. A representative government like ours is necessarily the most perfect or imperfect, just as it maintains the purity of the elective system, which constitutes its vital power for good or evil. It is manifest that honesty in this respect is wholly unavailable unless its labors are permitted to control the bases of political action. When the foundations are laid in fraud and deception, such as is assured by the present tactics of parties, it is morally impossible that results shall follow of a different character.

It has been noticed by the country, without exciting any special comment, that at least a hundred delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention avow friendship for Mr. Pierce, and express a wish to renominate him, while not one-tenth of that number are honest in desiring such a result. Mr. Pierce is nominally supported by the democratic members of the Senate, but it is safe to declare that he has not one sincere friend in that body. He is sustained by his party in the House of Representatives; but not ten members either desire or expect his renomination. He is supported, too, by thousands of office holders, all over the Union; but they go to Cincinnati to enact a treachery towards him such as he has enacted towards those who elevated him to power. His example for evil is thus introduced into the party, and the spectacle is exhibited of a grand system of false pretences. The process is going on by which a magnificent cheat is to be effected at Cincinnati. Mr. Pierce is a candidate with plenty of delegates, but no friends. States have instructed their representatives to support him-they have promised to do so; but they will abandon him and support another.

This is the shocking condition of demoralizatien in which we find ourselves. It has become the law of conventions to deceive. Public confidence is not only impaired in their integrity and virtue, but the people are becoming convinced that there is a fatal atmosphere of fraud around them-an inevitable tendency to deception in all they do. This state of affairs surely requires a remedy. In a government based upon the popular will it is certainly important that its action should be guided by patriotism and sound sense. If the fountain is corrupt it is in vain that we seek to purify the countless rivulets which flow from it.

Primary action in an elective system will always indicate the character of the government springing from it. If fraud and misrepresentation, false promises and pretences, enter into the conventions organized avowedly for the purpose of concentrating public opinion, what are we to expect at the elections? If they do not thus take away the liberty of selecting proper persons to represent us, at least they effect such a perfect combination of the office holders and seekers, political stock jobbers and tools, as practically to deny to the people the privileges of the elective franchise.

For instance, more than a hundred men, delegated to Cincinnati, professing friendship for Gen. Pierce, and rampant sticklers for popular sovereignty, will take their seats in the Convention on the 2d of June, deliberately determined to set aside their man and nominate some one else. Convinced they may be of his weakness, distrusting his honor as a man, having no faith in his integrity as an officer, knowing him and appreciating him; notwithstanding their instructions, they will give him no

actual support. And why is this? The truth may be told in a few words. They have sustained him in Congrees and through the country. They have deceived their constituents in regard to his character, and now, when the hour comes to test their sincerity, they are required to deceive them again, in order to save their party from utter ruin. Is this our boasted free system Is this the way that we are to prove a repubfour years to re-enact, on a national scale. such a grand system of deception and fraud? is this popular sovereignty—free inquiry and judgment? Was it so with the fathers of the

But again: Let us suppose Mr. Pierce is overdenched What next? Are we then to return in triumph to the Constitution as our guide, and to the fair, unbiassed judgment of the deegates for a selection? Who believes it?

The Cincinnati Convention will be com posed of men four-fifths of whom have some personal objects to accomplish. It will be a neeting of officeholders and expectants, ready and determined to make the best bargain they can for their own individual benefit. Half o them and more will be cheated. Nine tenths of those who nominated Mr. Pierce were so cheated. This fact, only four years' old, will sharpen the appetites and passions of the present members, especially the outs, and it will be fortunate if they are more successful this time. The first work will be to kill off the prominent men, and this will be easy enough, because the friends of each will proscribe the others, for this reason : that they will tear proscription by the nominee for not having joined his ranks at an earlier day. Thus delegates and candidates will become mixed up in a spoils scramble. What good can come of such proceedings? And yet such are the blessed works of the convention system! Parties are well enough. Those who support the Constitution and the Union constitute a party. The honest and patriotic voters of the country-the millions who care nothing for office, and who desire only that the government shall be justly administered-constitute a party. The caucus system is the curse of such men, of such parties. The democracy for wenty years have been striving to do their duty to the country, but they have been foiled at each recurring Presidential election. They have committed great errors—have borne heavy loads ; but the greatest of these have been engendered by local and national conventions. The intention and spirit of the men are well enough-they would do little wrong, have little difficulty in gaining and holding power, if they were not periodically burthened with the responsibility of their caucus managers.

The Cincinnati Convention, as constituted, threatens to be even more disgraceful and demoralizing than any of its predecessors. It is constituted, avowedly, for the purposes of deception. The members of that body will take their seats intending to cheat and defraud their nominal constituency in nine cases out of ten. They are supported in this determination by their party friends in both branches of Congress. The condition of the country, agitated by violent strifes, and requiring the cal a action of all patriots, will not be thought of for a moment. Extremes, North and South, will meet

to concur on the basis of securing ends of personal interest. The character of the government and the disturbed condition of the people will not be thought of. Principles will amount to nothing- the question will be, Who can we nominate and use?

REVIVAL IN THE EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO EUROPE .- About the time it became evident that peace would be re-established in Europe, our exports of breadstuffs began to diminish. After a fall and winter trade of great activity the exports were checked much sooner than usual for the then season of the year, and during the months of March and April were in a great degree suspended, although freights ruled very low.

The belief seemed to prevail on the other side that what they had received from us, with their domestic supplies, would be suf ficient to carry them through to their next harvest. They also expected an increase of imports from the Black Sea and from the Baltic ports, which has not been realized because Germany has been a large importer o grain from us, while the growth of grain was interfered with in the Principalities by the war, and in Southern Russia it was either consumed by the Emperor's troops or more or less destroyed by the Allies. Under these circumstances they find that their supplies are inadequate to carry them through to the coming harvest, and recently almost every steamer, in the face of fine weather in England, brings out accounts of an advance in flour and grain, and also brings orders for this market. The conse quence has been an advance here, with the revival of the export demand at an unusually late period of the season. This is all the better for us, as we have a large surplus on hand to meet it.

It was feared, a month since, that when our cotton exports were over for the season we should have a hard time of it ; that we would have no other large exports of produce going forward to pay for the heavy importations made within the past four or five months, and that we should be drained of specie to meet the difference. This revival in the export of breadstuffs is, therefore, an onportune occurrence, To form some idea of this revival we may state that within the past two weeks we have shipped from this port alone to ports in Great Britain about 300,000 bushels of grain, half or more of which was wheat, at an average value of not less than one dollar a bushel for both, combined making \$300,000, and about 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about six dollars a barrel, making from \$300,000 to \$360,000, or a total in value for the two weeks, of from \$600,000 to \$660,000. These shipments must tell to some extent against the value of foreign exchange, and tend to check the export of specie. Should this revival of exports continue for two months it must prove of great advantage to the country. Now is the time for forwarders and holders to sell off. Between this and the middle of July, or 1st of August, will be their last chance. Owing to the immense supplies of Indian corn the advance in it has not, and probably cannot, keep pace with wheat; yet sound corn must continue to be freely shipped.

THE MODERN CHIVALRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. -For the last twenty or thirty years we have heard a great deal of the chivalry of South Carolina. Certainly, during the life of that great statesman John C. Calhoun, the public men and the politicians of South Carolina were always high minded, noble and disinterested. whatever errors of judgment their feelings led them to commit. Their high morality and their intellectual character commanded the respect of all; while at the same time, the South Carolinian in private intercouse was a finished gentleman, if there were any in the country-Some marked change must have taken place in that State.

We see, for instance, that every public journal in the State, with the exception of two, sustains the administration of General Pierce. If the spirit of John C. Calhoun could be invoked by some of the spiritual media, what would the pure and exalted shade of that great man say to such a spectacle as South Carolina supporting the reprobate, degradeda dministration of Pierce! Political chivalry must at all events have winged its flight from that ancient and honored State. Where has it gone? If we were bound to specify a place, we should point out the furthest corner of the State of Michigan and the heart of the democratic party there, where the democracy had recently the manliness, by public resolution, to thank God that the administration of Franklin Pierce was drawing to a close."

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Accident to the Steamer Robert L. Stevens SANDY HOOK, May 25-9 P. M. The steamer Robert L. Stevens, while on an excursion to the Fishing Banks to-day, was run into by a schooner off Long Branch, about & P. M. The steamer is now drifting with the [tide, her machinery being badly damaged. She has nearly 200 passengers on board. At dark she was about three miles off Long Branch, with signals of distress flying at ha'f mast. The steam tugs have be nctified, and will probably go to her assistance.

Inceresting from Washington.
THE FRENCH MINISTER'S EFFORTS IN THE GRAMPTON HE FRENCH MINISTER'S EFFORTS IN THE CHARLETON CASE— FACIFIC EIEFOSTION OF THE PRENCH GOV-ERNMENT—EFFECT OF THE REPORT OF THE MILI-TARY COMMISSION—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST —THE APPROACHING CONVENTIONS—GOSSIP AMONG THE POLITICIANS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Washington, May 25, 1856.
The rather abrupt termination of Mr. Sartiges', (the in behalf of Mr. Crampton, it would seem, was owing to other causes than those attributed by a portion of the press. From Saturday last this gentleman had been using his influence, as ambassador of France, with Mr. Marcy, to get his admission of the sufficiency of Lord Clarendon's apology for his errors and those of Mr. Crampton in the emlistment case. In his last interview the Minister represented that the continuance of peace-ful relations between England and the United States was ful relations between England and the United States was
the earnest wish of his master, the Emperor, wao,
since his accession to the throne of France, had
personally, and through his representatives, evinced on every possible occasion a friendship to the
Union. Mr. Marcy is said to have expressed satisfaction
at the assurance given, and remarked that it did not correspond with other official statements which the United
States had vaccinate from reality of the contraction. States had received from parties of reputable standing in their own country. The Minuster promptly interposed, and denied in the firmest manner the truth of any report adverse to the one which he had just made. The scene at this moment, according to representation, must have been one of interest; for Mr. Marcy, rising from his seat, excused his absence for a moment, when he returns fr m an adjoining room with an original despatch in his hand addressed to the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, which he opered, and, by permission of M. Sartiges, com menced reading extracts therefrom. "Now," said Mr. Marcy, closing the document, "what I have just read to you is from a report of an army commis-sion which was sent out by this government for the bene-

fit of reience; and am I to understand from the free asmrance that you have given, that his Majesty, the Em-peror, was ignorant of the larguage used by his War Secretary to the efficers of this mission, to whom he not enly dealined extending the courtesies solicited, but added to the refusal an expression hoping 'that when they next met it might be at the cannon's mouth?'') Mr. Marcy coatinued: "This language is further corroborated by a despatch to this department from our Min Paris. But,' said Mr. Marcy, 'your assurances of friend-ably at this time will no doubt be most acceptable to the President, to whom I shall communicate the facts

Mr. Sartiges took his departure at the close of Mr. Marcy's last sentence, and has not since presented him-self as the advocate of Lord Clarendon or Mr. Crampton. This, in all probability, was the only time a ton. This, in all probability, was the only time and place when the insulting language of the French War Minister, Marshal Vaillant, to our officers, could have received notice, as the official position of the parties to whom it was pronounced would not have justified the Uni'ed States in noticing it by communication direct tethe French government. Although I have full confidence in the correctness of what I have here stated, yet it is due to M. Sartiges to say, that he declares the report exaggerated. One thing, however, is certain, that t was the introduction of Marshal Vaillant's language that induced the hasty flight from the State Depart-

ment of the French Minister.

Washington is likely to be a dull place for the next two or three weeks. Cincinnati draws off the first intwo or three weeks. Cincinnati draws off the first in-stalment, although the abolitionists hold their "Na-ional" Convention in Syracuse on Wednesday next—air days before the democrats meet in Cincinnati. Members of Congress and others are already leaving for Ohio. It is thought that there will hardly be a quorum left in

Congress by Wednesday.

The news from Kansas has produced a sensation, but the Presidential nominations will absorb it; and as Kansas affairs will enter largely into the campaigu, the siege of Lawrence can be talked over in Cincinnati as well as

in Washington.

The capital is of course full of political gossip. It is interesting, and true for the time, but the result in con-vention will upset many well laid plans.

Very extensive arrangements are made in Cincianati for the reception of delegates. Splendid suites of rooms are engaged for "headquarters" of the different sections, and large sums of money will be spent in champagne dinners. The plan of the "Dover Club" dinners at the New York Hotel will be carried out, but on a more extensive and magnificent scale. Of course the field of operations is larger.

The Bucharan forces will be on hand; but several of the leaders, such as Governor Wise, of Virginia, and Mayor Wood, of New York, will not be in Cincinnati. Forney will be the master spirit there. Messrs. Sickles and Sanders, of New York, will also be there.

The Pierce inside and outside delegates pretend to great strength. They will, however, humbug him. Some-are for Douglas, some for Hunter and some for Bushanan. As they are generally office holders, they go for the strongest men. As they are apparently for Pierce, they thi they can easily sell out without much damage to omscience. Col. Greene, of the Boston Post, and Naval.
Officer of that port, is the head Pierce leader to be or

duty in Cincinnati.

Senator Douglas' friends are full of hope. They count on their strength in the Northwest, and expect, after first ballot, to obtain Pierce's Southern vote. This, however, will not give them a two third vote. But there is nothing like hope unless it be the nomination,

Among the other candidates talked of by the democrats are Hunter and Wise, of Virginia; Judge Nelson, of New York; Rusk, of Texas; Brown, of Tennessee; Toucey, of Connecticut; Gutbrie, of Kentucky; Davis, of Mississippi; Bigler, of California, as an offset to Fremont; Bright, of

Indiana; and even Marcy, of your State.

The Nigger Worshippers' Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th proximo, is not lost sight of in the excitement among the democrats. There are a number of candidates to be brought before that body. Once Seward was the culy man; now there are a dozen patriots on the slate. Besides Seward, there are Chase and McLean, of Ohio; Fremont, of South Caroline, Califo and New York; Bell, of Tennessee; Houston, of Texas; Wilson, Summer and Banks, of Massachusetts; Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Stockton, of New Jersey (you recollect his recent letter); Benton, of Missouri.

There are two sides in the nigger worshipping ranks. One is composed of the secreters from the eld democratic party—the Van Barens, Bentons, Blairs, Chases, and Banks, with the Evening Post and Albany Argus and Allas for New York organs. The other side embraces the remains of the old whig party—the Sewards, Johnstons, Weeds, Greeleys, and other small fry, with the Al-bany Evening Journal and the Tribune and Times for ergans. According to the gossips here, the first party want Fremont for their candidate. Several months ago he was thought of, and Banks and others begun quietly to talk him up in select circles. Banks was included in the programme for Vice President. Fremont was to half from California, and Banks from Massachusetts—the exreme West and East. This plan was to be kept quiet, and mentioned only in waispers in secluded places, until the election of Speaker, and the settlement of the Mariposa claim, worth probably thirty millions of dollars-if you only dig deep enough. These two points accomplished, the Convention, and now you will find Fremont the prominent man of that section of the party, and sketches in the different newspapers of his wonderful lite passed in the snow- dritts of the Rocky Mountains. Some here snow- drifts of the Rocky Mountains. Some here think it only a scheme to bring forward Old Bullion, his father-in-law. We shall see. But if this plan don't work, Gov. Chase, of Ohio, is to be the man-The democratic nigger worshippers won't have Seward; they say that he and his friends are too much mixed up in the railroad, patent and other speculating schemes

before Congress to stand any chance with the people.

This is probably gossip enough for one day. The Abolition Convention in Syracuse next Wednesday, and the Know Nothing Convention in New York, on the 12th proximo, are not deemed here of any importance.

Our city is filled with delegates to Cincianati from all-

Our city is filled with delegates to Cincinnati from all sections of the country, and the friends of the respective candidates are laying their plans of operation. The general impression is, that Pierce will have a plurality on the

I am informed to-day, by a delegate to Cincinnati, who has recently had an interview with Gen. Pierce, at the White House, that he told him that rotation in the dis-

white House, that he told him that rotation in the dispensation of patronage was a cardinal principle withhim, and that if re-nominated and elected, it was hispurpose to make an entire change in his Cabinet.

Some twenty thousand ocples of a pamphlet, neatly
printed, with yellow cover, containing upwards of fiftypages, were received here last evening. It is entitled:
"The Softs of New York the True Democracy." It is am
answer to one gotten up by the hards, which has been
circulated extensively in the South. circulated extensively in the South.

Senator Weller gave a dinner yesterday to the Californians now in Washington. Speeches were made by Judge Douglas, Col. Joe Lane, and others. Major Ben. McCulloch, the distinguished Texan ranger,

is new stopping at Brown's.

The Summer Fraces.

Indignation meeting in boston—the assault onsenator summer denounced. Востон, Мау 25, 1856.

An indignation meeting was held in Fancuil Hall last evening, composed of citizens, irrespective of party. It was one of the largest gatherings that has assembled in this city for many years, thousands of people being un-

The meeting was called to order by William B. Spooner. Esq., who stated that it was not the demonstration of any political party, and he should be ashamed of our citizens should they seize upon such an occasion to manufacture political capital. The question is, "Shall our representatives in Congress be allowed to express themrepresentatives in Congress be allowed to express them-solves in a strictly parliamentary manner without being

subjected to entrage?"

Shouts of "They shall," "they shall," from all parts

Mr. Spooner then read a list of officers:-For President his Excellency, Gov. Gardner. (Loud and prolonged pheers.) Then followed the names of ferty Vice dents, the most prominent of whom were—Lieut. Gov. Benehley, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Meyor Rice, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Peleg W. Chandler, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Hon. C. C. Hazewell, Amos A. Lawrence, J. W. Paige, Erra Lincoln, Hom. Daniel. Warren, Drs. J. V. C. Smith, and N. B. Shurtliff, Hon. Nathan Hale, Professor C. C. Felton, Rev. Lyman Beecher and Charles O. Rogers; Secretaries, A. Lawrence, Charles Haie and B. F. Russell. The officers, as organized, were unanimously confirmed. The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Rollin H

Governor GARDARR, on taking the chair, said this was not a personal cration. We come here, as citizens of Massachusetts, simply and solely because a Senator of Massachusetts has been assaulted with a grossness and brutality which history, until now, has never had written upon her pages. This was not a party meeting; if sa,